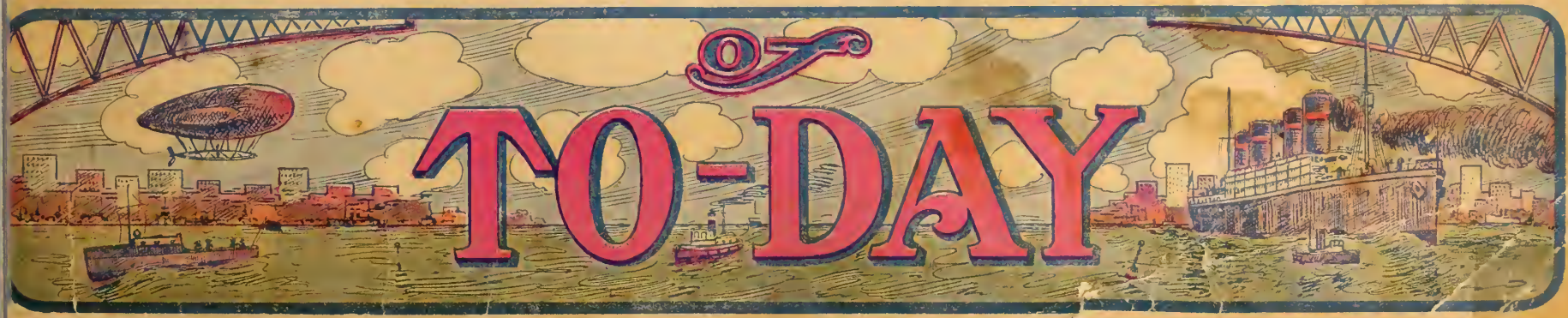
NEW YORK



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VIEWS of New York

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CITY HALL PARK is the center of political life in the great metropolis. Standing on the steps of the famous New York City Hall one gets a remarkable impression of the ceaseless energy of the city. Located near the entrance to Brooklyn Bridge, in close contact with Newspaper Row and the Post Office, and surrounded by many characteristic skyscrapers, this park is one of the most interesting places in New York. Probably at no other point are so many thousands of people in sight. Here is one of the more important stations of the Subway, and it was directly in front of the City Hall that the ground was first broken for the great undertaking.

BROADWAY AT 32d STREET. At no other point in the city except perhaps at the entrance to Brooklyn Bridge is street traffic so congested from time to time as at this busy corner. Surface cars moving in rapid succession on both Broadway and Sixth Avenue and the vast army of pedestrians and vehicles make this one of the most difficult crossings in New York. The view shows a station of the elevated road with entrances and exits and separate platforms for "up-town" and "down-town" trains. The elevated roads are now operated by electricity and consist of four main double-track lines and a few short branches.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, Bowling Green, foot of Broadway. Occupies an entire block, and was completed in 1907 at a cost of $7,200,000. This beautiful structure is the finest customs building in the world. Doric colonnades give a superb air of stateliness to the walls, and the cornice is embellished with statues emblematic of the great commercial nations. Larger groups representing the continents, America, Europe, Africa and Asia, by Daniel C. French, flank either side of the main entrance. A cartouche emblematic of the American Nation, by Carl Bitter, is the crowning feature of the facade. Cass Gilbert, Architect.

WALL STREET. The money center of America, the target of political tirades, the text of many a sermon. Occupied entirely by banks, financial institutions, and allied organizations. Fortunes are made and lost here every hour of the business day. In the center of the view is historic Trinity Church, on Broadway, at which point Wall Street begins, extending to the East River.

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE occupies a beautiful white marble building, fronting on Broad Street, erected at a cost of over $1,000,000. This institution is famous throughout the world for its enormous financial transactions. It has 1,110 members. Seats have been sold as high as $81,000.

THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE is a structure of imposing architecture on Cedar Street. Here the National Banks of the city "clear" the daily accumulation of checks on each other. The huge vaults are protected by every known device.

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BROAD STREET. This busy thoroughfare shares the distinction of being the actual heart of financial America with Wall Street only. The Consolidated Stock Exchange is located here, and the Commercial Cable, Mills, Blair and other giant structures tower above the roadway where the famous New York Curb conducts business daily. The view shows the operators in session.

Manhattan Life Building.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING. 66 Broadway, near Exchange Place. One of the tallest buildings in the city, having 23 stories, and towering 361 feet high. Very striking and ornate design. Home of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, organized 1850.

Standard Oil Building.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY BUILDING. Located at 26 Broadway, near Bowling Green. This structure has acquired fame as the headquarters of the gigantic trust which controls the petroleum industry of the world. The building is entirely occupied by the parent company or sub-companies which either produce, refine or transport oil or by-products.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. North side of Liberty Street, corner of Liberty Place. Here is located the oldest commercial corporation in the United States, having been organized 1768. The building, of white Vermont marble with a granite base, was erected in 1902 and cost over $1,500,000. The main hall is 90x60 feet.

HALL OF RECORDS. Chambers, Reade and Center Streets. A splendid fire-proof structure built of steel and Maine granite, for the safe-keeping of real estate deeds, mortgages, etc., of Manhattan Borough, also for Surrogates' Courts and City Offices. Erected 1904, and cost $5,000,000.

THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING. The enormous volume of transactions conducted in the name of the great City of New York has for many years been too large for the cramped quarters of the City Hall. All the many departments, now in many instances widely separated, will be housed together in the magnificent new Municipal Building, thus greatly facilitating coherence in the City's business. A busy thoroughfare, Chambers Street, passes directly through the Municipal Building.

BROOKLYN AND MANHATTAN BRIDGES. The BROOKLYN BRIDGE stretches across the East River from City Hall Park to Fulton and Sands Streets, Brooklyn. Completed 1883. Cost, $21,000,000. Consists of a central river and two land spans, with total length between terminals of 7,580 feet. Carries 2 cable and 2 trolley tracks, 2 wagon ways and a footpath. Average number of passengers in 24 hours is 300,000. The MANHATTAN BRIDGE runs from the Bowery at Canal Street to Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Completed 1909. Cost, $16,000,000. A double-decked suspension bridge, 6,854 feet long. Carries 4 trolley and 4 elevated lines, 35-ft. roadway and 2 promenades.

QUEENSBORO BRIDGE. This splendid example of cantilever bridge construction spans the East River from East 59th Street and 2d Avenue to Jane and Academy Streets, Long Island City. The bridge is supported by six masonry piers with a clear height over channels of 135 feet. Longest span 1182 feet. The entire structure is nearly 7700 feet in length—the longest bridge over the East River. It is provided with a roadway 53 feet wide, 4 trolley lines, 2 railroad tracks and 2 promenades. Queensboro Bridge was completed in 1908 at a cost of over $25,000,000.

THE WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE, the greatest suspension bridge in the world, crosses the East River at the Grand Street Ferry to Broadway (Williamsburg) Brooklyn. It is a steel-towered suspension-cantilever structure with a length of 7,200 feet between terminals. The towers are 335 feet high. The central span is 1,600 feet long and 135 feet above the middle of the river. The bridgeway is 118 feet wide, and carries four trolley and two cable tracks, two roadways, two footpaths, and two bicycle paths. Estimated cost, about $21,000,000.

THE BOWERY. A thoroughfare of world-wide fame. It derived its name from the "bouweries" or farms between which it ran during the old Dutch days. In later years the lower end grew to be a series of dives, saloons, shows, etc., and became the favorite resort of a tough element. Here the peculiar type of swaggering ruffian, "the Bowery Boy", was developed. The street has lost much of its former bad repute, and the "boy" has disappeared. The milder young toughs of today are in turn giving way to the frugal and good-natured German and Jew. Better shops are being opened year by year. The Bowery now boasts the largest savings bank in the world.

SUBWAY ENTRANCE. The entrances and exits to the city's underground rapid transit system are a new feature of the streets of the metropolis. They are substantially built and of pleasing design. The herculean undertaking was completed in 1904. Ultimate cost, $60,000,000. Brooklyn Bridge is the terminal for all lines. Manhattan western section runs to Kingsbridge, eastern to Bronx Park. Brooklyn tunnel extends under Broadway to South Ferry, thence under East River to Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues. Manhattan and Bronx lines reach Yonkers and Williamsbridge. Various branches and loop-lines connect sections.

THE SINGER BUILDING, at the corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, in the heart of New York's financial district, is one of the most notable edifices in the world. 47 stories from sidewalk to pinnacle, its great tower dominates the Manhattan skyline.

HUDSON TERMINAL BUILDINGS. This 22-story structure at Cortlandt, Fulton and Church Streets, is the greatest office building in the world. It contains 4,000 offices capable of accommodating 20,000 people, with a great station located below the street level. Here Hudson River Tunnel trains enter and depart on five parallel tracks, transporting passengers to and from Jersey City in six minutes. The buildings are equipped with 39 elevators having a combined capacity for handling 40,000 people daily.

THE FULLER BUILDING known popularly as the "Flat Iron," located on Broadway at the intersection of 23d Street and 5th Avenue, overlooking Madison Square. Although erected on a lot containing only 7,690 square feet, it has 20 stories and is nearly 300 feet high, with 120,000 square feet of floor space. Its remarkable shape and conspicuous position have made it more widely known than any other building in New York.

THE NEW YORK HIPPODROME, 6th Avenue, 43d to 44th Streets. The largest and most completely equipped playhouse in the world, having a seating capacity for 5,200 people. The enormous stage is capable of accommodating an army of performers. Beneath the apron of the stage is a concrete and steel tank, hence the entire front may be converted into a lake of real water for aquatic representations of every kind. The productions exhibited here are unparalleled for magnificence and grandeur, and the cost of the preparatory work of any undertaking runs into thousands. Nearly two millions of people have entered this great theatre since its opening.

THE HOTEL ASTOR. Long Acre Square and 44th Street. Erected in 1904 by William Waldorf Astor. One of the most sumptuous hotels in the world. Built of absolutely fire-proof materials, contains six hundred guest rooms, large restaurants, grill room, palm garden, roof garden, etc. Great banquet halls, ball room and private dining rooms occupy an entire floor. One of the most interesting places in New York to visit is the wine cellar of Hotel Astor.

HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER, corner Broadway and 42d Street. One of the more recent palatial hotel buildings erected to meet the ever-growing demand of New York's immense visiting population. Its location is in the precise center of the theatrical district.

THE ST. REGIS HOTEL, 5th Avenue, corner of 55th Street. This hotel, located in the exclusive section of 5th Avenue, enjoys the reputation of being the most luxuriously-fitted in the world.

THE PLAZA HOTEL, 58th St. to Central Park South, on Fifth Av. One of the largest and costliest hotel structures in the world. Built at a cost of over $12,000,000. Occupies one of the finest hotel sites in New York City with an outlook upon the ultra-exclusive section of New York's fashionable thoroughfare, with its palatial residences, churches, libraries and clubs. Directly opposite entrance to Central Park, the city's matchless playground. Noted for its wonderful marble staircases, magnificent dining rooms and ball room.

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HOTEL BELMONT. This hotel, located directly opposite the Grand Central Station at 42d St. and 4th Ave., is the tallest hotel in the world, measuring 23 stories above ground with four stories under ground, the foundations being upon solid rock. The Belmont was opened in the summer of 1906, four years having been spent in its erection. This house has a private entrance to the 4th Avenue subway. Cost $10,000,000.

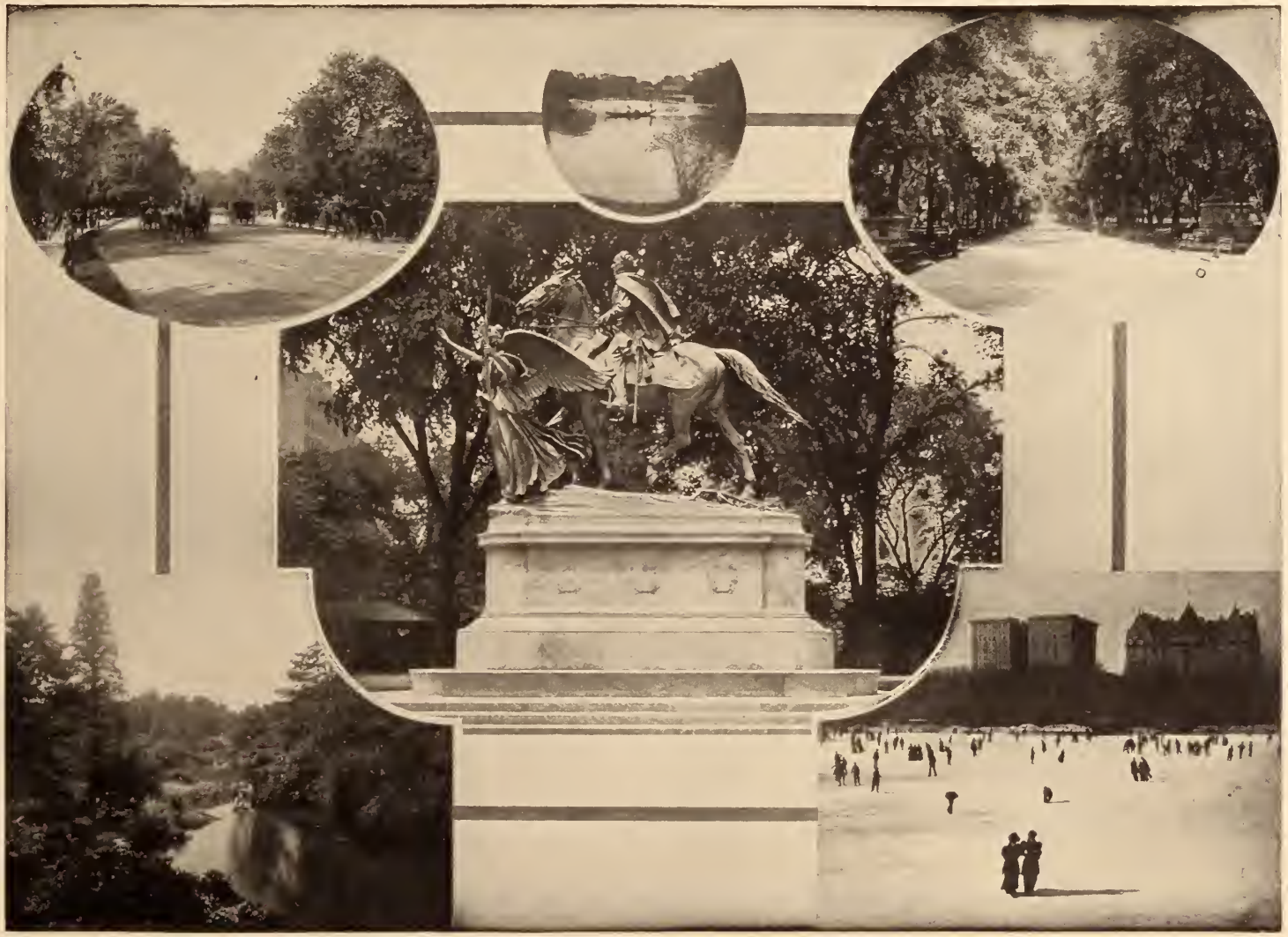
THE HERALD BUILDING, Herald Square, is a structure of genuine architectural beauty in the early Italian Renaissance style. It is so arranged tnat the machinery is in full view from the exterior.

THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway and 39th Street, is the home of grand opera in New York. The building occupies an entire block. Here the great balls are held each season.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, Fifth Avenue and 76th Street. The leading Hebrew meeting-place in New York City. The style of architecture is Byzantine and Moorish and with its gilt-ribbed dome, produces a very pleasing effect. The interior is rich in columns and arches of onyx. The cost of erection was nearly $800,000.

TRINITY CHURCH, Broadway at the head of Wall Street. The present structure is of brown sandstone in Gothic style and was completed in 1847. The church society is the richest in America and maintains besides the parent church, eight chapels, schools, a dispensary hospital, and a long list of charitable enterprises.

TRINITY CHURCH INTERIOR. The bronze doors which adorn the entrance were given by William Waldorf Astor in memory of his father, John Jacob Astor. The altar and reredos were presented by John Jacob Astor and William Astor in memory of their father, William Astor. The reredos alone cost $100,000.



CENTRAL PARK is the great playground of the city's poor as well as the rendezvous for the fashionable turnouts of the wealthy. It extends from 59th Street to 110th Street and from 5th Avenue to 8th Avenue, an area of eight hundred seventy-nine acres abounding in natural beauty. Woodland, lake, lawn and meadow unite to make this the most delightful park in the world. The center view above shows the fine equestrian statue of General Sherman by St. Gaudens, erected near the 59th Street entrance.

THE OBELISK was presented to the city by the late Khedive of Egypt in 1877. It is sixth in size of the famous Egyptian obelisks. The entire expense of its removal and erection on its present site near the Metropolitan Museum was borne by the late William K. Vanderbilt.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT. At 89th Street stands a pure white marble monument erected to the memory of the citizens of New York who took part in the Civil war. It is a circular structure with a peristyle of twelve Corinthian columns, 35 feet high. Built by the city at a cost of $250,000, in 1902.

THE STATUE OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON, by Conradst, is of granite and is located near the Art Museum in Central Park.

THE COLOSSAL STATUE OF WASHINGTON, by J. Q. A. Ward, stands at the entrance to the Sub-treasury, formerly the City Hall, on the exact spot where Washington took the oath of office in 1789.

THE BRONZE STATUE OF PETER COOPER was designed by St. Gaudens, who was himself once a pupil at the Cooper Union in front of which the statue stands.

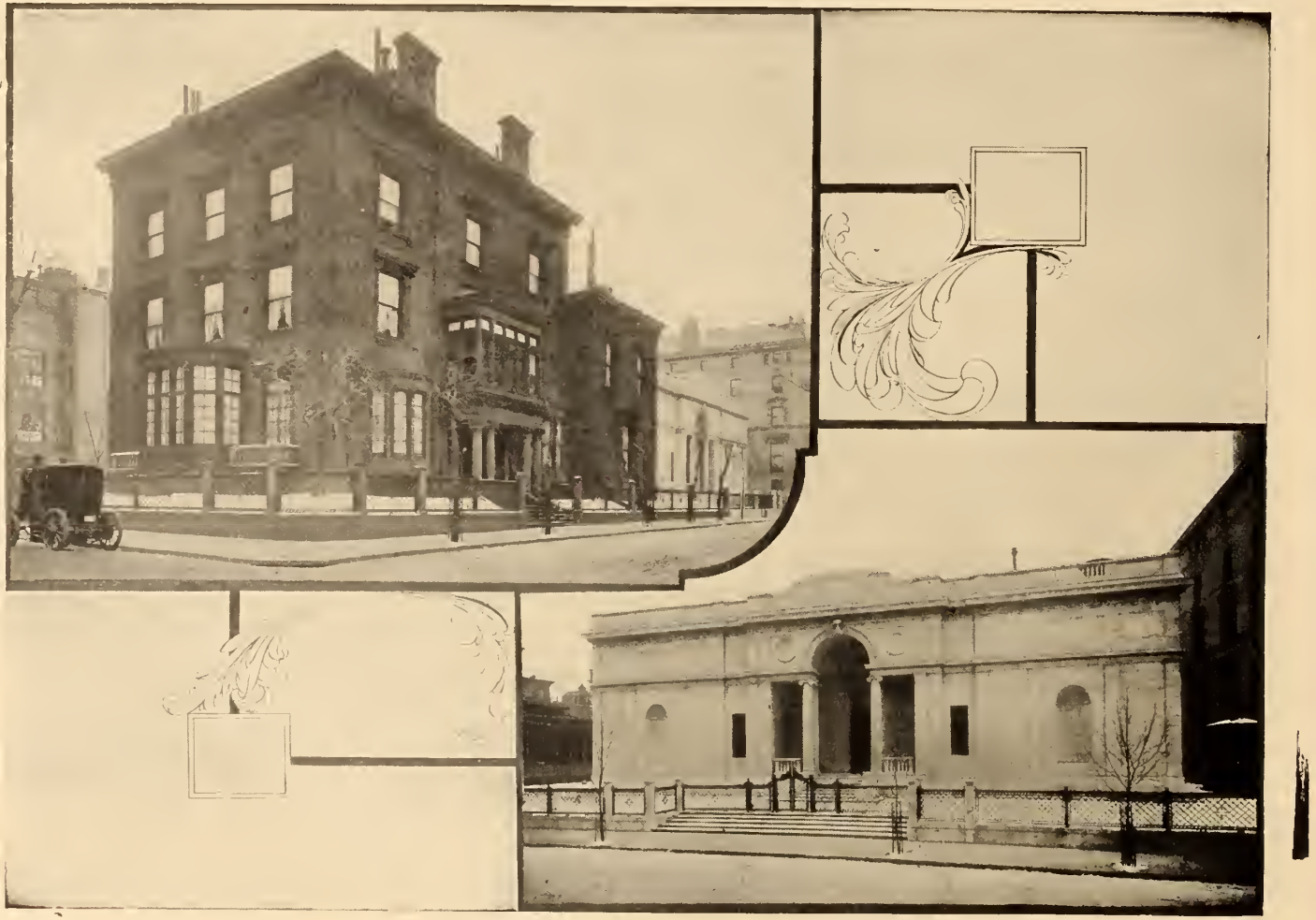
THE BRONZE STATUE OF NATHAN HALE, by MacMonnies, is located in City Hall Park near the spot where Hale was hanged as a spy by the British during the Revolutionary War.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, 5th Avenue and 40th to 42d Streets. A notable structure, built of pure white marble, ranking in architectural design and in capacity with the few leading library buildings of the world. Here is room for four millions of volumes, stacked according to the most approved methods of library storage. Circulates over five million volumes annually. The New York Public Library is a successor to the Astor (1848), the Lenox (1870) and Tilden (1877) foundations which were consolidated in 1895. The area covered by the building is approximately 450x300 feet. Carrere and Hastings, architects.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS is on the 5th Avenue side of Central Park at 79th Street. The view here shown is of the newer east wing erected at a cost of $1,000,000. The museum contains the finest collection of paintings, statuary and antiques in America. On Sunday, the building is crowded with sightseers. Ten thousand persons frequently pass through the turnstiles in the four hours allotted to the "free" public. No art museum in the world, possibly excepting the Louvre, has surroundings so harmonious. The Park on one side and the palaces of 5th Avenue on the other are a fitting environment for this unequalled collection of art treasures.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, Morningside Heights, Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, 116th to 120th Streets. New York's foremost educational institution, founded as "King's College" in 1754, now occupies fifteen college buildings covering 18 acres. The central structure is the Low Memorial Library, erected by Seth Low in memory of his father. Cost $1,000,000. It contains 350,000 volumes. Other buildings are the University Hall, Schermerhorn Hall (biology), Havemeyer Hall (chemistry), the Physics Building, Earl, South and Fayerweather Halls, and the Engineering Building, containing the machinery needed in practical instruction.

GRANT'S TOMB. Claremont Heights, Riverside Drive, near 123d Street. This beautiful edifice, one of the largest monuments in the world, is 150 feet high and covers an area of 10,000 square feet, and is built of Maine white granite. The cost, $600,000, was raised by the Grant Monument Association by voluntary contributions from over 90,000 people. The memorial was dedicated by President McKinley in 1907. Over the portico are statues "Peace" and "Victory" by J. Massey Rhind. The remains of the great soldier and his wife lie in two red porphyry sarcophagi in a crypt under the dome.



J. P. MORGAN'S RESIDENCE AND LIBRARY, Madison Avenue and 36th Street. The home and private library of the great American master-financier. The residence is architecturally plain, but the library, built of Tennessee marble in Italian Renaissance style, is one of the most beautiful structures in New York. Here are housed Mr. Morgan's collection of priceless manuscripts and rare editions. The building has figured in the financial history of the country, for it was here the famous day and night conferences were held in October, 1907, which resulted in averting a world-wide panic.

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RESIDENCE OF CHAS. M. SCHWAB. This magnificent architectural pile occupies a commanding position on Riverside Drive. It is unique because of the extent of lawn. Most New York houses, even those of the millionaires, are crowded together with little or no open land about them. But this residence occupies an entire square and is said to have cost five million dollars.

CARNEGIE HOUSE. Fifth Avenue, 91st to 92nd Streets. Presented by Andrew Carnegie, the famous steel manufacturer and philanthropist, to his daughter, Margaret Carnegie, as a birthday gift. The house is said to have cost three million dollars. It contains nearly one hundred rooms decorated in lavish style.

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SECTIONAL VIEW AT 6th AVENUE AND 32nd STREET. This picture shows the full development of New York's various transportation schemes now under way as they will appear at this particu.ar point in the city. Starting at the bottom 55 feet below the street surface will be the new Pennsylvania Tunnel. Immediately above the roof of this there is to be the three track Rapid Transit subway. Over this, the tracks of the Hudson Company s system. Then appears the surface railroad, the Elevated at 32nd Street station, and above the Elevated the foot-bridge—in all five superimposed railroad systems.

PARK ROW BUILDING, Park Row, opposite Post Office. For several years the highest of New York's skyscrapers, and famous for the many problems in architectural engineering solved during its construction. It measures 390 feet from the sidewalk to top of towers, which afford a rare panoramic view of the great city. The 32 floors house more than 6,000 persons. Four letter carriers are required to distribute their mail.

THE METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. BUILDING. An immense structure fronting Madison Square between Fourth and Madison Avenues and 23d and 24th Streets. At the northwest corner rises a stupendous Campanile tower, a triumph of architectural engineering, soaring to 658 feet above the sidewalk—the tallest structure in the world. Near the foot of the great tower nestles the beautiful church edifice popularly known as Dr. Parkhurst's church.

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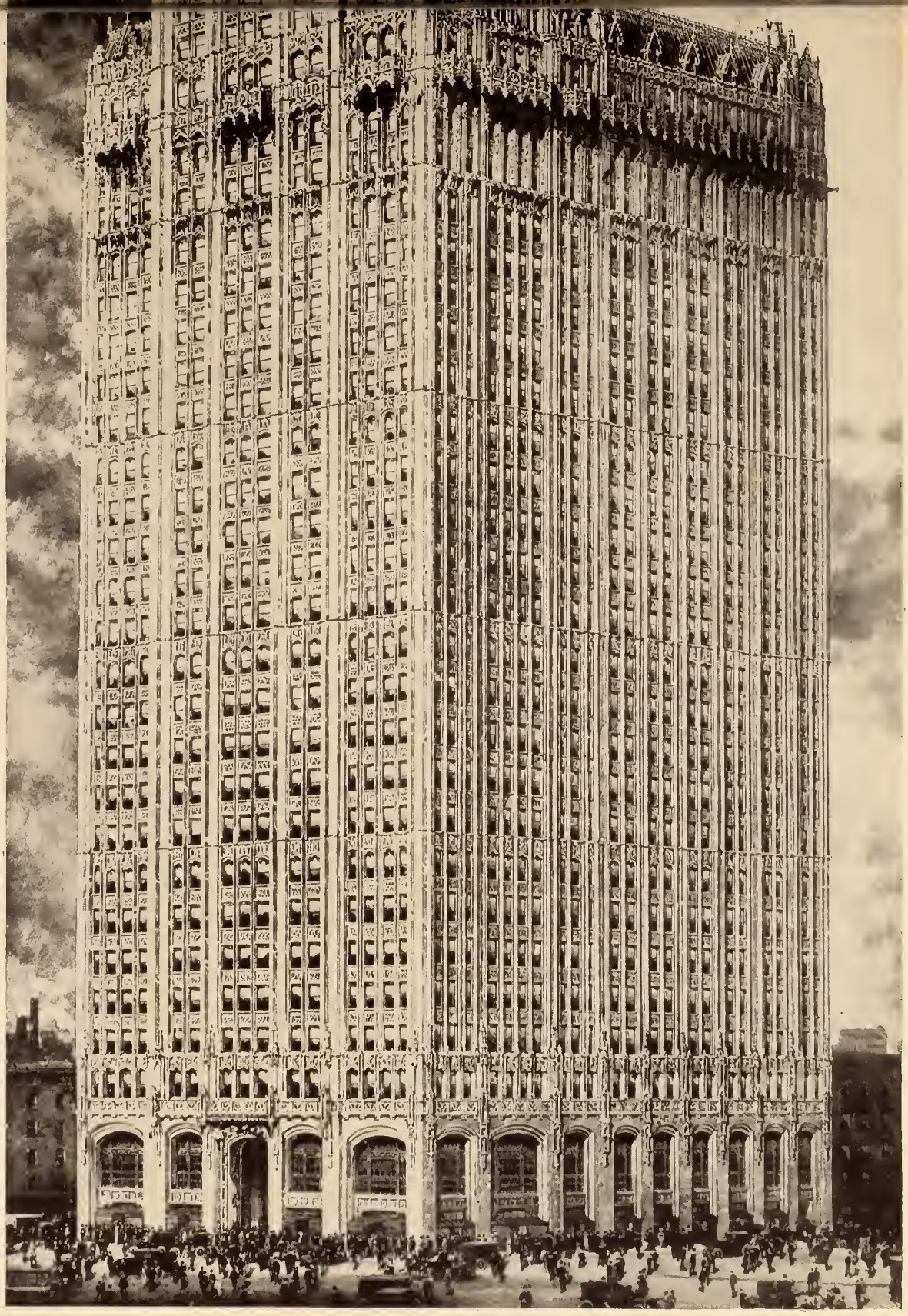
NEW YORK TIMES BUILDING, Times Square—Broadway, 7th Avenue and 42d Street. Built especially to meet the needs and accommodate the growth of the great newspaper. This stately structure rises 22 stories (360 feet) above the pavements, and the basements extend to 57 feet below. TIMES SQUARE is now "The Heart of New York"—the center of the hotel, theater and club section of the city.

SKYSCRAPERS FROM THE NORTH RIVER. The ever-increasing demand for office room in New York, the business center of the country, has brought about the erection of these huge steel, fireproof buildings, each capable of housing an army. Problems in construction undreamed of a quarter of a century ago have been triumphantly solved. From the river these structures present an outline not unlike the crags and peaks of a mountain range. At night the lights twinkle from a million windows, a wonderful picture from the Jersey shore.

SKYSCRAPERS FROM THE NORTH RIVER. It is estimated that these monster office buildings represent in themselves an outlay of not less than **$250,000,000**, and contain the offices of great railroad, commercial and other business interests of every description representing investments aggregating **$300,000,000,000**. The "Skyscraper" is distinctively an American product, an evolution from building problems raised by the pressure for room on lower Manhattan, and has no counterpart on the other side of the Atlantic.



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THE WOOLWORTH BUILDING, Broadway and Park Place. The latest addition to New York's towering skyscrapers, the highest of them all, 750 feet from pavement to apex. The great light on the dome can be seen for 50 miles. Total weight of structure, 360,000,000 lbs.

THE GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL, 42 Street. The largest railway terminal in the world. Area 70 acres. Capacity 100,000 passengers per hour. 42 tracks on upper or express level; 25 on lower or suburban level. 32 miles of tracks in buildings and yard. Accommodations for 1149 cars at one time. Waiting rooms and concourses will accommodate 30,000 passengers at one time without crowding. No stairways; various levels reached by ramps or inclined ways of easy grade.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TERMINAL, 7th and 9th Avenues and 31st and 33d Streets. One of the great railroad stations of the world. The walls of this structure, designed after the style of the Baths of Caracalla in Rome, enclose 8 acres of ground space. The cost of the building alone was $10,000,000, and with connecting tunnels and subsidiary improvements reached the stupendous total of $160,000,000. Four miles of passenger platforms, 16 miles of trackage, and 25 elevators are included in the edifice. There is a daily train service of about 1,000 trains.

THE BARTHOLDI STATUE stands upon Bedloe's Island, almost two miles southeast of the Battery. It is a colossal bronze figure representing Liberty Enlightening the World, a gift to the people of America by the eminent French sculptor, Auguste Bartholdi. This striking ornament to the harbor, which first greets the eyes of returning traveler or hopeful immigrant, holds aloft a great torch, 306 feet above the level of the sea. A station of the Signal Corps School is maintained on Bedloe's Island by the War Department.

IMMIGRANT STATION. These fine buildings of brick, stone and terra cotta are located on Ellis Island, a small island between the Liberty Statue and the Communipaw shore. Here thousands of immigrants are received daily and passed into the United States. All steerage passengers are transferred from the steamers in which they arrive, and before they can land, must be examined as to their eligibility as citizens and be fully recorded. The Government never ceases to protect the immigrant until he is prepared to face the new conditions. Over 11,000,000 immigrants have entered the port of New York since 1880, and the annual average is about 600,000.

CENTURY THEATRE, Central Park, West and 62d Street, is one of the architectural triumphs of the great American metropolis. Its exterior exhibits a strikingly effective combination of the modern and Italian Renaissance types. No playhouse in the world can surpass the artistic elegance and completeness of the interior appointments. The structure is built of clear Indiana gray limestone, and occupies the entire block between 62d and 63d Streets. The cost of building, $2,000,000, was subscribed by New York's multi-millionaires.

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